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trained in criminal anthropology and sociology and psychology." We are inclined to think the author's point that "true justice consists not in punishing a wrongdoer but in redressing the wrongs committed by him" is a good one, even if it does suggest distantly a return to the Anglo-Saxon *bot* and *wergild*.

Barring the slight enthusiasms to which we have alluded, Dr. Parsons proves himself the possessor of an exceptionally clear and vigorous style. It is a pleasure to find good English in a type of composition where it is too often conspicuous by its absence. And as to subject-matter the book as a whole is one which the lay reader will gain much by reading, and which the professional criminologist and penologist will have to reckon with.

A. B. WOLFE

OBERLIN COLLEGE

Toward Social Reform. By CANON AND MRS. S. A. BARNETT. New York: Macmillan, 1909; 12mo; pp. 352. \$1.50 net.

A book of this kind, made up as it is of brief papers upon a wide variety of subjects, from "Lady Visitors and Girls" to "The Unemployable" and "The Place of Public Libraries in Education," many of them republished from well-known and easily accessible periodicals, and merely bound together by a title-page and an introduction, must have exceptionally good subject-matter, handled with exceptional skill, fully to justify itself. Few busy Americans will have the patience or the interest to read many of these essays, especially as their style is notably lacking in life. Nevertheless the book will prove a useful addition to the table of one who desires an intelligent discussion of current, concrete problems and conditions facing English philanthropy and reform. The authors are on the ground and apparently know their ground well.

The book is divided into five parts, dealing respectively with "Social Reformers," "Poverty," "Education," "Recreation," and "Housing." To the latter subject is devoted but one paper. The best and most timely essays are those on unemployment, in Part II. The papers are nearly all exceedingly concrete, sometimes tiresome in their detail; but they abound in specific suggestions for future steps in reform that may prove useful to the American as well as the English philanthropist. There is no index.

A. B. WOLFE

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The Crime Problem: What to Do about It. How to Do It. By COL. VINCENT MYRON MASTEN, Military Instructor at the Elmira Reformatory. Elmira: Star-Gazette Co., 1909. 12mo, pp. 12+156.

Cheaply bound, poorly printed, with glaring typographical errors on nearly every page, this book at first sight appears simply one more example of that numerous tribe of productions turned out by the country press for people anxious to get into print. Nor is the impression altered much by the picturesquely grandiloquent language in which the author now and then indulges. It seems fully confirmed when we open the book at random and find a paragraph like this: "For habituals, justice of the resilient temper of the Damascus blade which may easily

be circled point to grip crest, but which unfailingly insist upon the true angle of service." That seems to condemn the book at once to the "freak" shelf. A little patient reading, however, brings the conviction that the author has something to say, much good, hard common-sense, and concrete experience to draw upon. The lack of the latter, of course, is the chief handicap of academic writers like Dr. Parsons, whose dissertation upon *Responsibility for Crime* evidences as great an admiration for criminal-anthropological theory as Col. Masten manifests scorn for it. Col. Masten advocates sweeping reforms in our immigration policy, in prison discipline; he condemns in general the indeterminate sentence, and lays down new lines for the organization of a reformatory system and of industrial schools for the training of boys who are in the incipient stages of criminality. As intimated, however, his style, and the reprehensible slovenliness of his publisher, will stand very much in the way of his getting a fair hearing.

A. B. WOLFE

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Small Holders: What They Must Do to Succeed. By EDWIN A. PRATT.
London: P. S. King & Son, 1909. 8vo, pp. vii+247. 2s. net.

One result of the recent inquiry into the agricultural conditions in England was the passage of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act of 1907, designed to make it easier for those so desiring to secure small holdings. The author of this volume seeks to emphasize the fact that small holdings alone will not serve to banish the trouble which has arisen because of the flocking of the agricultural population to the town, the depressed condition of agriculture, the unemployment in urban centers, the falling-off in national stamina, and the importation of food supplies which the country could raise itself. It is not simply a question of small holdings, nor indeed one of protective duties; the fundamental difficulty lies deeper, and what is really needed to overcome the evils resulting from foreign competition in agricultural produce is effective production. This is best obtained through co-operative tenancy. Outright ownership is neither necessary nor practicable. Co-operation, or organization, is essential in: (1) the acquiring of land; (2) the production of commodities for sale; and (3) the marketing of products, "thus enabling small cultivators to operate with the advantages of large ones and establishing the economic soundness of an otherwise economically unsound position." One would probably wish to make a more thorough study of details, following the suggestion of this last statement; but the author's emphasis on productive efficiency is most refreshing, even if one does not follow him in all of his conclusions.

Trust Companies: Their Organization, Growth, and Management. By CLAY HERRICK. New York: Bankers Publishing Co., 1909. Large 8vo, pp. viii+481.

The rise of trust companies to their present position of importance is such a recent phenomenon that the literature on the subject is very meager. In fact, there is but one other recent volume—that of Messrs. Kirkbride and Sterrett—similar in scope and general character to the one before us. Such